

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)
- AGAINST -) A F F I D A V I T.
ARAKI, SADAO, et al.)

I, Goro KOIZUMI, make oath and say as follows:

From 1935 until 1940 I was Chief of Police in various prefectures, and as such am familiar with the operations of the police departments in Japan.

The police in Japan were under the orders and supervision of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, the police in connection with their duties being concerned in fulfilling the same primarily with violations of the following laws:

1. Public Peace Law (Chian-Kcisatsu-Ho), this being an old law promulgated about the time of the Meiji Restoration;
2. Preservation of Peace Law, enacted in 1925 and amended in 1941 (Chian-Iji-Ho);
3. Military Spirit Law (Gunki-Fogo-Ho), enacted in 1937 for suppressing anything anti-military;
4. Military Secrecy Law (Gunyo-Shigen-Himitsu-Fogo-Ho), enacted in 1939 relating to anything secret pertaining to the military.

In connection with law enforcement, the police enforced the censorship laws in all their forms relating to censorship over newspapers, publications, writings, books, moving pictures, radio programs, plays and other forms of entertainment, public speeches, public gatherings, and were particularly active in the suppression of expressions of thought that were contrary to government policy.

The various police departments required that moving pictures, plays, public speeches, and all group or public activities submit the script or their programs in advance of actual public display for approval by the police, the police having the authority to suppress any of these items or close any production, public meeting or public speech if the same appeared to be contrary to the script or program submitted.

Enforcement of the Peace Preservation Law of 1925 and later as enacted in 1928 was enforced strictly in its control of mostly communistic activities.

In 1932 there was organized on a national basis from the police department a section called the "High Police," the duties of which were primarily to watch over the activities of extreme leftists, expressions of dangerous thought movements, censorship of writings, speeches, press, publications, plays and other forms of public entertainment, public meetings and gatherings.

That from ancient times in Japan there was a family group movement throughout Japan. In ancient times these groups were banded together for the purpose of preventing and reporting crime and for mutual aid. That in the latter part of 1940 the family or neighborhood group movement was revived upon instructions of the government for the purpose of educating the Japanese people on governmental policy and to make the country war conscious, as well as for mutual aid and cooperation, these family or neighborhood groups being under the local administrations.

In an intangible manner beginning about the time of the Manchurian Incident, the military began to dominate the Police Department, this domination increasing beginning about 1936 through to 1941, and thereafter during the Pacific War becoming even more pronounced.

That all government agencies were used to inspire a military spirit in the Japanese people, this really becoming effective when the Board of Information of the Cabinet was formed. Through this Board strict censorship and supervision of dissemination of all news, publications, writings, moving pictures and all forms of public entertainment was exercised. Such censorship was directed by the Board of Information to the Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Ministry, who in turn directed the activities of the police in connection therewith.

In July of 1940 I was appointed to the Board of Directors of the National Spirit and Activities Headquarters (Kokumin-Seishin-Sodoin-Honbu). The purpose of this Board was to make the nation war conscious, the expenses for the operation of the Board being paid through the Cabinet Board of Information, which obtained money from the Finance Ministry. Approximately three months later, this Board was abolished with the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yoku Sankai). Upon the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, I was appointed the head of a section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the expenses of which were paid by the government, and the purpose and duties of which section were to cause all of the people in Japan to become war conscious and cooperate with the Government in connection with government policies, and also to obtain general public opinion. This purpose was effected through this section by instructing the people and educating them with the policies of the government and controlling the political thought of the people and teaching them to think all alike in favor of government policies.

/s/ Goro KOIZUMI
Goro KOIZUMI

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named Goro KOIZUMI, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 14th day of June, 1946.

/s/ Parryman Dorscy
Captain, JAGD

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,)

- AGAINST -)

AMERICAN AVIATE.

ARAKI, SAMO, et al.)

I, Goro NOMURA, do swear on my conscience that the following statements are true:

From 1935 until 1940 I was Chief of Police in various prefectures, and as such am familiar with the operations of the police departments in Japan.

The police in Japan were under the orders and supervision of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, the police in connection with their duties being concerned in fulfilling the same primarily with violations of the following laws:

1. Public Peace Law (Chin-Keisatsu-Ho). This law was promulgated in the year of 1900 (Thirty-third year of Meiji).
2. Preservation of Peace Law, enacted in 1925 and amended in 1941 (Chian-Iji-Ho).
3. Military Secrets Protection Law (Gunki-Hojo-Ho) enacted in 1937 for the protection of secrets in regards to mobilization and tactics and operations of the armed forces.
4. Law for the protection of secrets in regards to military resources (G myo-Shigen-Himitsu-Hogo-Ho) enacted in 1939 for the protection of all secrets in regards to both material and human resources of the armed forces.

In connection with law enforcement, the police enforced the censorship laws in all their forms relating to censorship over newspapers, publications, writings, books, moving pictures, plays and other forms of entertainment, public speeches, public gatherings, and were particularly active in the guidance of expressions of thought that were contrary to government policy, and when such persons failed to follow such guidance and infringed upon any law such persons were then put in prison.

The various police departments required that public speeches which had a political objective and all group activities and social movements submit the script of their programs in advance of actual public display for approval by the police. In regard to moving pictures and plays, it was required that permission be obtained from the Home Ministry beforehand, before such plays or moving pictures could be exhibited. The police had the authority to prohibit the showing of moving pictures and plays if they were objectionable or contrary to the policy of the Japanese Government as it then existed, or if the law had not been complied with by first submitting the

same to the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry for its approval; and to prohibit and stop public speeches which had a political objective or prohibit or stop all groups or social movements which were not conducted according to the program submitted to the Police Department.

In 1928 there was organized on a national basis from the Police Department a section called the High Police, the duties of which were primarily to watch over the activities of extreme leftists and extreme rightists, and in addition whose duties were to watch over the activities of anyone who was opposed to the policy of the Japanese Government as it existed from 1931 to December 7, 1941. For illustration, following the Japanese-Chinese Incident of 1937, no one in Japan was permitted to express opposition to the war with China. If they did so, they would be arrested under the Preservation of Peace Law and imprisoned, by this I do not mean that if a Mother whose son was a soldier in the Japanese Army in China should say, "I wish the war was over and my boy was home."

In addition to these duties, the High Police also exercised authority and supervision over censorship of writings, speeches, press, plays and other forms of public entertainment, public meetings and gatherings.

That from ancient times in Japan, there was the family group movement throughout Japan. In ancient times these groups were banded together for the purpose of preventing and reporting crime and for mutual aid. That in the latter part of 1940, the family or neighborhood group movement was revived for the purpose of educating the Japanese people on governmental policy and to make the people war conscious as well as for mutual aid, and to make them cooperate with the government, these families or neighborhood groups being under the local administrations.

In an intangible manner following the Japanese-Chinese conflict, the armed forces began to influence the Police Department, this influence increasing through to 1941, and thereafter during the Pacific War becoming even more pronounced. That all government agencies were used to inspire a military spirit in the Japanese people, this really becoming effective when the Board of Information of the Cabinet was formed. Through this Board strict censorship and supervision of dissemination of all news, publications, writings, moving pictures and all forms of public entertainment was exercised. Such censorship was directed by the Board of Information and the Home Ministry to the Chief of the Police Bureau, who in turn directed the activities of the police in connection therewith.

In July of 1940 I was appointed to the Board of Directors of the National Spirit and Activities Headquarters (Kokumin-Seishin-Sodoin-Honbu). The purpose of this Board was to make the nation war conscious, the expenses for the operation of the Board being paid through

the Cabinet Board of Information, which obtained money from the Finance Ministry. Approximately three months later, this Board was abolished with the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisho Ichi Sankai). Upon the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, I was appointed the head of a department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the expenses of which were paid by the government, and the purposes and duties of which department through cooperative conferences were to cause all of the people in Japan to become war conscious and cooperate with the government in connection with government policy and also to obtain public opinion of the different classes of the people. This purpose was effected through these conferences by instructing the people and educating them in the policy of the government and by listening to the people for the purpose of influencing the people to think all alike in favor of governmental policies.

/s/ GORO KOIZUMI
Goro KOIZUMI

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named Goro KOIZUMI, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 22nd day of June, 1946.

/s/ JOHN W. BAUMHOLZ, Major, J.A.G.D.

C E R T I F I C A T E.

I, Cecil H. Uyehara, HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that I, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the above-named Goro KOIZUMI in Japanese, and in so doing, truly and correctly translated the contents thereof from English into Japanese; and that said Goro KOIZUMI stated to me that the contents of said Affidavit were the truth, and that he was willing to sign said Affidavit under oath; and that said Goro KOIZUMI was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ CECIL H. UYEHARA